

Exhibit B: Figures 1a-4a Powder structural differences

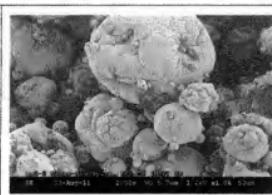
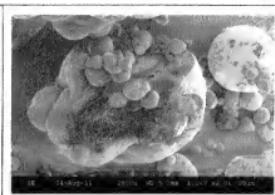
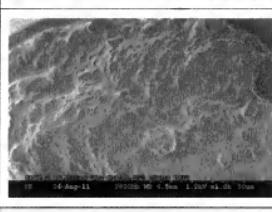
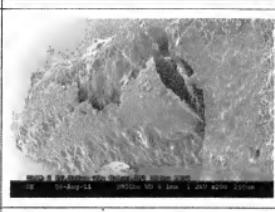
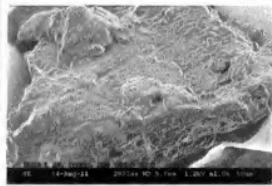
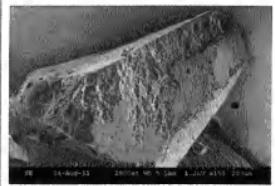
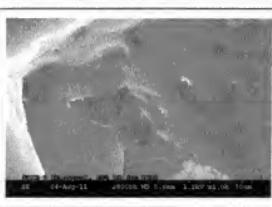
Figure 1a. Claim 26 – casein, HylonVII and glucose (Spherical particles)	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing spherical particles of casein, HylonVII, and glucose. The particles are relatively uniform in size and shape, appearing as small, rounded clusters.	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing spherical particles of casein, HylonVII, and glucose. The particles are relatively uniform in size and shape, appearing as small, rounded clusters.
Figure 2a. Sair – casein, HylonVII and glucose (irregular and non spherical structure – even with the same formulation as Figure 1a)	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing irregular and non-spherical structure of Sair powder. The surface appears rough and textured, with many small protrusions and recesses.	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing irregular and non-spherical structure of Sair powder. The surface appears rough and textured, with many small protrusions and recesses.
Figure 3a. Sair – Example 1 (irregular and non spherical structure)	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing irregular and non-spherical structure of Sair Example 1 powder. The surface appears rough and textured, with many small protrusions and recesses.	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing irregular and non-spherical structure of Sair Example 1 powder. The surface appears rough and textured, with many small protrusions and recesses.
Figure 4a. Sair – Example 25 (irregular and non spherical structure)	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing irregular and non-spherical structure of Sair Example 25 powder. The surface appears rough and textured, with many small protrusions and recesses.	 Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing irregular and non-spherical structure of Sair Example 25 powder. The surface appears rough and textured, with many small protrusions and recesses.

Exhibit C: Figures 1b-4b. CLSM Micrographs showing the location of the oil core – by staining the sample with oil soluble fluorescent dye

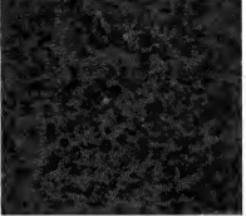
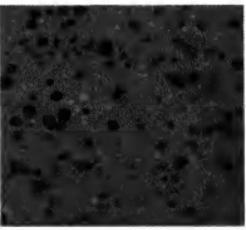
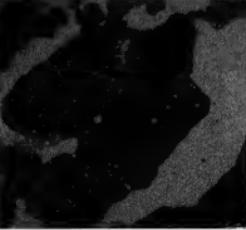
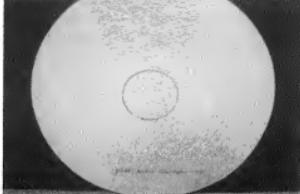
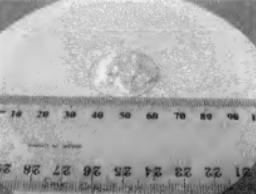
<p>Figure 1b.</p> <p>Claim 26 – casein, HylonVII and glucose</p> <p>(The oil core is uniformly distributed within the encapsulant)</p>	
<p>Figure 2b.</p> <p>Sair – casein, HylonVII and glucose</p> <p>(Larger droplets of oil are visibly unencapsulated – compared to Figure 1b same formulation different process)</p>	
<p>Figure 3b.</p> <p>Sair – Example 1</p> <p>(Free oil on the surface – red film all over the sample)</p>	
<p>Figure 4b.</p> <p>Sair – Example 25</p> <p>(Large stream of free oil are visible)</p>	

Exhibit D: Figures 1c-4c. Leakage of free or unencapsulated oil when placed on dry filter paper

Figure 1c. Claim 26 – casein, HylonVII and glucose (dry free flowing and no oil leakage)	 Free flowing powder	 Dry - No oil leakage
Figure 2c. Sair – casein, HylonVII and glucose (oily powder and visible oil leakage indication of poor encapsulation efficiency)	 Oily powder	 20 mm radius in oil leakage
Figure 3c. Sair – Example 1 (oily powder and visible oil leakage indication of poor encapsulation efficiency)	 Oily powder	 20 mm radius in oil leakage
Figure 4c. Sair – Example 25 (very oily powder and significant oil leakage indication of poor encapsulation efficiency)	 Very oily powder	 88 mm radius in oil leakage